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ABSTRACT

This National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism bibliography lists resources and curriculum guides for alcohol education. The first section lists sample State Department of Education publications in the field of alcohol instruction. Thirty-two states are represented; other states' publications are still in preparation. Addresses for ordering the material are also provided. The second section gives an annotated list of book and journal articles concerning alcohol education. (BP)

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Subject Area Bibliography on Education and Training About Alcohol.

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EDUCATION 7-A

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PRELIMINARY VERSION

Education

Akers, R.L. Teenage Drinking: A Survey of Action Programs. Seattle, WA: Northwestern Mutual Insurance Co., 1967. 88pp.
This study assesses the effectiveness of state-wide programs dealing with underage drinking of alcoholic beverages, and reviews the research literature on what is currently known about teenage drinking practices.

Alcohol education in the schools. Traffic Safety, 70(7):14-15, 1970.
A joint survey by the National Safety Council and the American Medical Association has disclosed that eight states do not have laws requiring instruction on alcohol in relation to driving and health in the public schools.

Althoff, Sally A., and Nussel, Edward J. Social class trends in the practices and attitudes of college students regarding sex, smoking, drinking and the use of drugs. The Journal of School Health, 41(7):390-394, 1971.
A twelve item questionnaire was administered to 1300 students at Ohio University. Liberal attitudes were observed in the highest and lowest socioeconomic classes on the issues of sex, smoking, drinking, and drug usage.

Atkins, A.J., and Gwynn, J. Minor. Teaching Alcohol Education in the Schools. New York, NY: Macmillan, 1959. 190pp.
This source book, primarily for teachers and other school personnel, presents an analysis of materials based on research and emphasizes the need for a program of alcohol education.

Ayars, Albert L., and Milgram, Gail G. The Teenager and Alcohol. New York, NY: Richards Rosen, 1970.
The authors present the facts on alcohol to young people in the hope that the decision to drink or not to drink will be made on the basis of a mature understanding of the nature and effects of alcohol.

Bacon, Margaret, and Jones, Mary Brush. Teenage Drinking. New York, NY: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1968.
Based on scientific surveys, this book contains the facts and myths of teenage drinking habits throughout the world and examines their influence on adolescent behavior.

Bailey, J.P., and Wakeley, J.T. Analysis of education programs for primary alcoholism prevention. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1973. 59pp. Final report, prepared for NIAAA.
The state-of-the-art of training and education in the field of primary prevention of alcohol abuse is discussed in the context of NIAAA guidelines.

Beattie, R.H. Youthful problem-drinking: And an attempt at alcohol education. Journal of Alcohol Education, 14(3):9-15, 1969.
An alcohol education program was instituted in Ontario, Canada, for offenders of the Liquor Control Act consisting of lectures by a physician, a member of Alcoholics Anonymous, and a policeman.

Berberian, Rosalie M. Evaluation of an adolescent drug education program. Final report, NIMH Grant MH-18818, 1972. 27pp.
Data was obtained from 4500 respondents ranging from 12 to 18 years in order to determine whether drug abuse prevention programs in schools affect drug use.

Blackford, L.S. Trends in student drug use in San Mateo County. California Health, 27(5):3-6, 11, 1969.
Surveys were conducted in 1968 of 18,774 high-school students, and in 1969 of 23,649 high-school and 2,234 seventh and eighth-grade students regarding their use of alcohol and other drugs within the previous 12 months.

Education (Contd.)

Blane, H.T.; Hill, M.J.; and Brown, E. Alienation, self-esteem and attitudes toward drinking in high-school students. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 29:350-354, 1968.

A study of all students of a rural high school showed that boys held significantly more favorable attitudes on both temperate and irresponsible use of alcohol than girls; boys also rated themselves higher than girls on self-esteem.

Blomberg, Ingrid. Raittiusopetuksen uusi suunta. (New trends in temperance education.) Alkoholi Kysymys (Helsinki), 3:116-120, 1970.

Sweden's new curriculum on alcohol, tobacco, and drug use and abuse gives pupils an opportunity to determine their own attitudes regarding their use.

Bogg, Richard A.; Smith, Roy G.; and Russell, Susan D. Drugs and Michigan High School Students: The Final Report of a Study Conducted for the Special Committee on Narcotics. Lansing, MI: Department of Public Health, 1969. 158pp.

A 1968 study by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health for the purpose of acquiring information relevant to present and future health education programs in secondary schools showed that consumption of alcoholic beverages by high school seniors varied from 69 to 81 percent.

Braucht, G.N. Psychosocial typology of adolescent alcohol and drug users. In: Proceedings of The Third Annual Alcoholism Conference of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 75-137. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. pp. 129-144.

A psychosocial typology of adolescents is presented, and its value for educational program evaluation discussed.

Braucht, G.N.; Follingstad, D.; and Brakarsh, D. Drug education: A review of goals, approaches and effectiveness, and a paradigm for evaluation. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 34:1279-1292, 1973.

The authors discuss three issues which they feel must be resolved in evaluating any drug education program.

Brooks, Robert J.; Kiefer, George; and Sigler, Robert. Associations with an interest in corrections (Section 6). In: CSCDC, Tools for Trainers, Vol. 2: Resources for Training. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University, 1968.

Addresses and brief descriptions of associations with an interest in alcohol and drugs are listed.

Bryant, Clifton D. Social Problems Today: Dilemmas and Dissensus. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, 1971. 546pp.

This reader, designed for use in undergraduate courses on social problems, includes a section on problems of addictive withdrawal which covers material on alcoholism, the family and alcoholism, adolescence and alcohol, marihuana, and drug addiction.

Buckner, D.R. The Influence of Residence Hall Alcoholic Beverages and Study Hour Regulations on Student Behavior. Ed.D. dissertation, American University, 1967. (University Microfilms No. 68-2790.)

A study was conducted to determine the effects of liberalized drinking regulations on student behavior.

Byler, Ruth V.; Lewis, Gertrude M.; and Totman, Ruth J. Teach Us What We Want To Know. New York, NY: Mental Health Materials Center, 1969.

A survey of Connecticut school children identified students' health concerns in which they gave high priority to alcohol and drug information and the need for a confidential counseling service.

Cain, Arthur H. Young People and Drinking: The Use and Abuse of Beverage Alcohol. New York, NY: John Day, 1970.

Information on alcohol is presented and high school students are encouraged to make intelligent decisions about drinking behaviors.

Education (Contd.)

Carroll, Charles R. Alcohol: Use, Nonuse and Abuse. Dubuque, IA: W.C. Brown, 1970.
A synthesis of facts and comments on drinking in American society, conflict and controversy in alcohol use, motivations and decision-making in use and nonuse, and alcoholism as one form of problem-drinking is presented.

- - - - - -. Application of the taxonomy of educational objectives to alcohol education. Dissertation Abstracts International. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms No. 65-13,210. 267pp.
This study explores the systematic development of specific objectives appropriate to the area of alcohol education and the extent of agreement or disagreement between selected school health educators with respect to the appropriateness of these objectives for general education.

Caruana, S. Alcohol: Education and the adolescent. In: Carvana, S., ed. Notes on Alcohol and Alcoholism. London: B. Edsall, 1972. pp. 1-6.
The author describes education on the uses of alcohol as essential for the adolescent, who must make his own decision on whether to drink or not.

Chafetz, Morris E. The prevention of alcoholism. International Journal of Psychiatry, 9:329-348, 1970.
The causes and clinical syndromes of alcoholism are discussed, and a preventive education approach toward eradicating this social illness is suggested which aims to teach responsible drinking behavior by teaching young people how to drink in moderation.

- - - - - -. Problems of reaching youth. Journal of School Health, 43(1):40-44, 1973.
Suggestions for teaching young people socially responsible behavior through public education programs and other measures that could contribute to the prevention of alcohol abuse are presented.

Chafetz, Morris E., and Mitnick, Leonard. National trends in alcoholism training. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 42(2):315-316, 1972.
The authors suggest that elimination of alcohol abuse should begin in elementary school as an integral aspect of the entire curriculum, but attention in training must not be limited to the classroom alone.

Chow, S.; Ertle, V.; and Keyes, D. Drug Education: Prep Report No. 36. DHEW Publication No. (OE) 72-9. Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 86pp.
This report focuses on what schools are doing and what they can do to prevent drug abuse among students, and includes a description of six commercially developed programs.

Community Factors in Alcohol Education: A Report of the Second Conference on Alcohol Education (Stowe, VT). Montpelier, VT. 1962. 82pp.
In this report of a conference, discussion was addressed to ways in which community elements could be made to become constructive agents in a broad alcohol education program.

Cook, Donald E. School health education and the physician. Journal of School Health, 39(2):142-144, 1969.
The author states that coordinated health education programs beginning in kindergarten and extending through 12th grade needed to bring about meaningful changes in our health system.

Education (Contd.)

Cornacchia, J.; Bentel, D.J.; and Smith, D.E. Drugs in the Classroom: A conceptual Model for School Programs. St. Louis, MO: C.V. Mosby Company, 1973. 329pp.
The preventive aspects of the drug problem in grades kindergarten through twelve are discussed with emphasis on the behavioral approach in drug education as a source of practical assistance for various school and community individuals.

Cross, Jay N. Guide to the Community Control of Alcoholism. Washington, DC: American Public Health Association, 1968. 128pp.
This book serves as a guide to the problems that should be considered in the planning of community alcoholism programs.

Gwaltney, Gustav E. Drug use on high school and college campuses. Journal of School Health, 38(10):638-646, 1968.
The use of drugs, including alcohol, and the detection of drug abusers on high school and college campuses is discussed, together with the role of the school in drug abuse education.

Isbell-Hart, A.J. Alcoholism: Prevention through health education. In: Caruana, S., ed. Notes on Alcohol and Alcoholism. London: B. Edsall. 1972. pp. 1-3.
The procedures for establishing an effective alcoholism education program are discussed.

-------. Health education. Journal of Alcoholism, 8(2):62-65, 1973.
The author discusses four conceptual models that can be used as a basis for education aimed at reducing vulnerability to drinking, smoking, drug abuse, and sexual promiscuity.

Davies, John, and Barrie, Stacey. Alcohol and health education in schools. Health Bulletin, 29(1):50-53, 1971.
This article reviews the current status of alcohol education, giving consideration to the objectives of alcohol education and how they may be implemented.

Deitrich, Richard, and Leiber, Charles S. Workshop one: Coordination of research and teaching. Annals of The New York Academy of Sciences, 178:70-74, 1971.
The utilization of various kinds of research in teaching alcoholism is examined.

Dixon, Lana M., and Unterberger, Hilma. Does alcohol follow drugs? MSSP Bulletin, 5(5):25-31, 1973.
This article asserts that adolescents need the opportunity to learn and think about their use of alcohol just as desperately as they needed information about drugs, and cautions against equating teaching about drinking with moralizing.

Dixon, G.C. Alcohol Education in Schools: A Functional Approach to Straight Thinking About Alcohol and Drinking. Portland, OR: State of Oregon, Mental Health Division, 1967. 35pp.
An alcohol education program which includes a total community approach is discussed.

Doerr, Dale W.; Kabat, F.; Sheffield, William J.; and Skinner, William J. On the campus: Drug abuse programs. Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, 7(9):478-484, 1967.
Drug abuse programs at the University of Minnesota and the University of Texas are described, and it is asserted that college students need a balanced presentation of the use and abuse of narcotics, stimulants, alcohol, and hallucinogens.

The drug fantasy. Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association, 63(6):516, 1970.
In an editorial which originally appeared in the Indianapolis News, interviews are reported with participants in a conference of Indiana high school students on drugs, alcohol and sex education.

Dyer, Dorothy T. Human problems in an Indian culture. Family Coordinator, 18(4):322-325, 1969.
A course in family development in which the members of the class were mainly Sioux Indians revealed a special need for a unique set of teaching methods in alcohol education.

Eisenman, Seymour. Teaching about narcotics and drugs: An experiment in the student research approach. International Journal of Health Education (Geneva), 13(3):126-132, 1970.
An experimental course aimed at providing future health teachers with scientific knowledge regarding narcotics and dangerous drugs is described.

Ewing, John A.; Fox, Ruth; Gonzalez, G. Morris; and Seaburn, Michael H. Roundtable: Alcohol, drugs, and sex. Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality, 4(2):18-34, 1970.
The discussion emphasized that adults cannot teach teenagers how to cope with the problems of alcohol unless they stop being hypocritical about their own use of alcohol.

Forslund, M.A., and Gustafson, T.J. Influence of peers and parents and sex differences in drinking by high school students. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 31:867-875, 1970.
In a statistical study of high school drinking patterns the authors examined peer pressure, drinking habits of parents, and other factors which may influence students' drinking.

Fox, Vernelie. Alcoholism in adolescence. Journal of School Health, 43(1):32-35, 1973.
A review of the research and literature on the subject of alcohol and youth which points out the complexity of the problem is presented.

Freeman, H.E., and Scott, J.F. A critical review of alcohol education for adolescents. Community Mental Health Journal, 2:222-230, 1966.
Twenty-two bibliographic items are reviewed, emphasizing the need for appropriate goals and objectives in education about alcohol.

Gacek, Zdzisław. Kształtowanie postaw przeciwalkoholowych młodzieży wiejskiej. (Formation of anti-alcohol attitudes among rural youth.) Problemy Alkoholizmu (Warsaw), 9([illegible]):10-12, 1971.
A discussion of anti-alcoholism propaganda notes that it has helped to acquaint rural youth with the causes and effects of alcoholism and with the need for an educational campaign against alcohol consumption and subsequent abuse.

Globetti, G. Alcohol abuse: Is education the answer? In: 7th Annual West Virginia School of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Studies. Morgantown, WV: University of West Virginia, June 1971. pp. 11-20.
A means for reducing the occurrence of alcohol-related problems, the alcohol education model, is discussed.

------, Alcohol education in the school. Journal of Drug Education, 1(3):241-248, 1971.
The data in this study showed most high school students interested in alcohol education, but for this representative sample, study programs were rudimentary or nonexistent.

------, The drinking patterns of Negro and white high school students in two Mississippi communities. The Journal of Negro Education, Winter issue:60-69, 1970.
This study found that Negro and white subgroups were virtually indistinguishable in attitude and behavior regarding alcohol.

-------. Teenage drinking in an abstinence setting. Kansas Journal of Sociology, 3:124-134, 1967.
Of a random sample of high school students in a small rural community, only 27% were classified as "drinkers," but their drinking was ungoverned and appeared to be an expression of rebellion or hostility toward the community.

-------. The use of beverage alcohol by youth in an abstinence setting. The Journal of School Health, 39(3):170-182, 1969.
Less drinking can be expected in an abstinence setting (i.e., small Mississippi community), but those adolescents that do drink under such circumstances exhibit relatively more frequent alcohol problems.

-------. Young people and alcohol education: Abstinence or moderate drinking? Drug Forum, 1(3):269-277, 1972.
Alcohol education programs, required by law in virtually all states, are non-existent or fragmentary, and concerned primarily with an abstinence approach.

Globetti, Gerald, and Harrison, Danny E. Attitudes of high school students toward alcohol education. Journal of School Health, 40(1):36-39, 1970.
Survey results show that teenagers are deeply involved in alcohol use, that they want and need factual information about alcohol and its effects, and that they feel the provision of alcohol education is the responsibility of the school.

Globetti, Gerald, and Pomeroy, Grace. Characteristics of community residents who are favorable toward alcohol education. Mental Hygiene, 54(3):411-415, 1970.
White residents proved to be more favorable toward alcohol education than black citizens in two Mississippi localities.

Globetti, G.; Pomeroy, G.S.; and Bennett, W.H. Attitudes toward alcohol education. State College, MS: Mississippi State University, 1968. 33pp.
The major purpose of this study, based on a universe of household heads and homemakers, was to identify some of the social and cultural factors associated with a favorable attitude toward alcohol education.

Grossman, P.H. Drinking Motivation: A cluster analytic study of three samples. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Colorado, 1965. (University Microfilms No. 65-9335.)
Reasons for drinking among high school students in a prototypic southwestern Colorado community were found to be psychophysiological and psychological.

A Guide to Audio-Visual Material on Alcohol and Alcoholism. Rockville, MD: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, 1973.
The availability and audience level of 51 films on alcohol use and abuse is given, with a synopsis of each. (Available from NCALI.)

Hanes, Lee N. Can students be taught to mix alcohol and gasoline--safely? Journal of School Health, 41(9):481-488, 1971.
The author suggests that moderate use of alcohol is not inconsistent with traffic safety and efforts should be made to rid alcohol education of emotionalism about drinking and driving.

Hanson, D.J. Social norms and drinking behavior: Implications for alcohol and drug education. Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, 18(2):18-24, 1973.
Strong emotional proscriptions against the use of alcohol in education curricula are discussed in terms of possible isolation of experimental users.

Harrison, D.E.; Bennett, W.H.; and Globetti, G. Factors related to alcohol use among preadolescents. Journal of Alcohol Education, 15(2):3-10, 1970.
Questionnaires administered to 162 6th-grade students in a Mississippi community showed that 33% used alcoholic beverages. The data indicates that preadolescents are being socialized into the use of alcoholic beverages by their parents.

Hayman, Max. The prevention of alcoholism. In: Alcoholism: Mechanism and Management. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1966. pp. 285-293.
The author asserts that a healthy orientation to alcohol inculcated in childhood will obviate the necessity of deconditioning and reconditioning in high school.

Herrera Araya, M. Encuesta de opinion sobre alcohol y alcoholismo, I y II ciclos de la educacion general basica. (Opinion survey on alcohol and alcoholism, first and second forms of general basic education.) San Jose, Costa Rica: Centro de Estudios Sobre Alcoholismo, 1975. 65pp.
The survey conducted in the first and second forms of Costa Rican education centers is reported with the aid of 48 charts, illustrating responses.

Herrera Araya, M.; Rivera de Solis, V.; Valerio Charpentier, E.; and Venegas Chinchilla, Y. Programa escolar de prevencion del alcoholismo. (School program for the prevention of alcoholism.) San Jose, Costa Rica: Centro de Estudios Sobre Alcoholismo, 1974. 108pp.
This curriculum guide is for use in school years one through six.

Hochbaum, Godfrey M. Health Behavior. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth, 1970.
A concise analysis of why individuals undertake certain health behaviors emphasizes risk-taking and the process of decision-making.

- - - - - - -. How can we teach adolescents about smoking, drinking and drug abuse? Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 39(8):34-38, 1968.
The need for honest and objective health education, particularly as regards alcohol usage, is stressed.

Hukovic, M. The role of elementary schooling in anti-alcoholic education. In: Summaries. Vol. II, Zagreb, Yugoslavia: Third International Congress of Social Psychiatry, 1970. p. 45.
Although the high schools offer broad possibilities for antialcoholic education of children and youth, the potentials have not been fully exploited.

Inner-city youths comment on alcohol, drugs, sex education. Michigan Medicine, January 1968, p. 30.
Brief comments are excerpted from the Michigan Youth Commission's "Open-ended Youth Conference" in which 30 boys and girls participated.

International Commission for the Prevention of Alcoholism. Toward Prevention. Washington, DC: Narcotic Education, 1971.
A collection of 22 papers was presented at various sessions of the Institute of Scientific Studies discussing aspects of the causes of alcoholism and its prevention.

Interpreting Current Knowledge About Alcohol and Alcoholism to a College Community. Albany, N.Y.: New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, 1963. 98pp.
Proceedings of a conference on alcoholism and the aims of alcoholism education are detailed.

Jacobson, Leonard D. Ethanol education today. Journal of School Health, 43(1):36-39, 1973.
Points and suggestions that could be used in an instructional program about alcohol are given.

Jessor, Richard; Graves, Theodore D.; and Hanson, Robert C. Society, Personality, and Deviant Behavior, New York, NY: Holt, Rhinehart and Winston, 1968.
An interdisciplinary theory of the deviant use of beverage alcohol by three ethnic groups is developed and tested in this work.

Johanson, Kjell E. Instruction concerning alcohol and narcotics. Alkoholeragan (Stockholm), 62(8):301-307, 1968.
Instruction on alcohol and narcotics was initiated in the Fall term of 1965 taking the form of discussion, presentation of moving pictures, and lectures.

Johnson, Barbara B. A junior high school seminar on dangerous drugs and narcotics. Journal of School Health, 38(2):84-87, 1968.
Eighth and ninth graders at Bancroft Junior High School, San Leandro, California, participated in a 2-day seminar about the physiological and social dangers and ill effects of tobacco, alcohol, communicable diseases, and dangerous drugs.

Kammeier, Mary Leo. Adolescents from families with and without alcohol problems. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 32(2):364-372, 1971.
Of 371 high school students in an upper midwestern city, 65 had parents with identifiable alcohol problems. There was a greater rate of absenteeism among these students than of the others, and they showed significant disturbances of emotional stability.

Kellner, F. Drinking Sanctions in College. M.A. thesis. Rutgers University, 1967.
Questionnaires which included items on extent of drinking, parental attitudes toward drinking, college activities, and certain biosocial characteristics of the respondents were administered to 317 male undergraduates, and it was found that the primary agents of control were the peer group members themselves.

Kelly, Paul, and Conroy, Gladys. A promotive health plan preventing alcohol and drug abuse in the schools. Arizona Medicine, 29(1):54-57, 1972.
The authors present a preventive alcohol and drug abuse program being used in Arizona schools which attempts to enhance the child's self-image and ability to cope with decisions before he must make a decision about drugs.

Kreyes, Wilhelm. Drug abuse, self abuse and abuse of authority. Canadian Psychiatric Association Journal (Ottawa), 15(3):330-331, 1970.
Society's ambivalence toward intoxicants, particularly alcohol and marijuana, is discussed as a major problem in educating young people regarding the use of drugs.

Krimmel, Herman E. Thinking Straight About Drinking. Chicago, IL: National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 1960. 24pp.
This PTA-sponsored pamphlet presents an overall view of alcohol problems and their solutions with emphasis on teenage drinking and approaches to alcohol education.

Kristiansson, Roland. Alkohol-och narkotikafragor i skolans laroplaner. (Alcohol and narcotics questions in the school curriculum.) Alkoholfragan (Stockholm), 62(4):158-160, 1968.
The curriculum of Swedish schools includes instruction concerning the uses of alcohol. The program is described from elementary grades through high school and trade school.

Leowski, J.; Saplis-Krasowska, L.; and Korczak, C.W. Spozycie alkoholu przez mlodziez szkolna wojewodztwe warszawskiego. (Alcohol drinking by school children in the province of Warsaw.) Zdrowie, 79:153-159, 1968.

- - - - - -. Warunki spolecznobytowe a czestosc picia napojow alkoholowych przez mlodziez szkolna wojewodztwa warszawskiego. (Socioeconomic conditions and the frequency of alcohol drinking among school children in the province of Warsaw.) Zdrowie, 79:161-167, 1968.
Drinking practices of 1,992 school children in 4 cities in the district of Warsaw in 1966 were assessed and it was found that the proportion of drinking among boys from broken homes was higher by about 10% than among boys from normal families.

Education (Contd.)

Lindesmith, Alfred R. Drug use as a divisive influence. Phi Delta Kappan, December: 218-221, 1968.
A review article on the book, The Poisoned Ivy, by William Surface, notes that alcohol is far more dangerous and does far more damage than the drugs of abuse currently causing such great concern.

A list of Curriculum Guides for Alcohol Education. Rockville, MD: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, Revised 1975. Copies available from NCALI.
Curriculum guides specified for primary and secondary alcohol education are compiled and annotated.

MacKay, J.R. Clinical observations on adolescent problem drinkers. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 22(1):124-134, 1961.
Drinking experiences, family constellations, and personality disturbances of 20 teenage problem drinkers are presented, with hypotheses as to why children become problem drinkers.

MacKay, James R.; Phillips, Derek L.; and Bryce, Forbes O. Drinking behavior among teenagers: A comparison of institutionalized and non-institutionalized youth. Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 8(1):46-54, 1967.
Comparison of institutionalized delinquent youth and high school students revealed considerable differences.

Maddox, George L., and McCall, Bevode C. Drinking Among Teenagers: A Sociological Interpretation of Alcohol Use by High School Students. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, Rutgers University. Monograph No. 4, 1964.
A comprehensive sociological and psychological view of cultural drinking habits and patterns, and their influence on the transitional status of the adolescent is presented.

Mann, Marty. New Primer on Alcoholism: How People Drink, How To Recognize Alcoholics, and What To Do About Them. New York, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1972.
This book is designed to acquaint the nonalcoholic with the world of the alcoholic.

Marconnit, G.D. State legislatures and the school curriculum. Phi Delta Kappan, 49: 269-272, 1968.
In 1966, 43 states required instruction on alcohol and narcotics by law. Exceptions at that time were: Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, and New York.

McCarthy, Raymond G. Alcohol and the adolescent. The Journal of School Health, 30(3): 99-106, 1960.
The results of studies determining to what extent alcoholic beverages are being used by high school students, what the significance of drinking may be to them, and conditions surrounding their use are discussed.

- - - - - -. Alcohol Education for Classroom and Community--A Source Book for Educators. New York, NY: McGraw Hill, 1964.
Aspects of the responsibility and role of the school in alcohol education; the pharmacological and psychological actions of alcohol; consumption rates both domestic and international; social problems of alcohol and alcoholism; and the role of the alcoholic beverage industry are examined.

- - - - - -. (ed.) Drinking and Intoxication: Selected Readings in Social Attitudes and Controls. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1963.
An examination of social drinking is presented to better understand its motivation and results.

McConnell, John T. Issues in alcohol education. International Journal of Health Education, 12(3):148-152, 1969.
A review of the state of alcohol education and alcoholism education is presented by the author.

McKillip, J.; Johnson, J.E.; and Petzel, T.P. Patterns and correlates of drug use among urban high school students. Journal of Drug Education, 3(1):1-12, 1973.
Drug use was surveyed in a metropolitan, middle-class high school and the authors discuss the implication of the survey results for organization of high school drug programs and for counseling drug users.

Michigan House of Representatives. Drug Dependence in Michigan III: A Study of the Young People of Michigan. Special House Committee on Narcotics, 1968.
A study was made of the attitudes and behaviors, with regard to drug use, of 1,379 high school seniors in Michigan in which data were collected on the utilization rates of marijuana, LSD, and alcohol.

Miles, Samuel A., ed. Learning About Alcohol: A Resource Book For Teachers. Washington, DC: AAHPER, 1974. 183pp.
This book is designed to be a single source of practical material for the classroom teacher, providing the means for developing effective approaches to alcohol education.

Milgram, Gail G. Alcohol Education Materials: An Annotated Bibliography. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies. forthcoming

- - - - - -. A descriptive analysis of alcohol education materials. Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 36(3):416-421, 1975.
The author provides a state-of-the-art discussion on the literature of alcohol education, based on an analysis of 832 documents.

- - - - - -. Teenage Drinking Behavior and Alcohol Education in High School Perceived by Selected Reference Groups. Ed.D. dissertation, Rutgers University, 1969. (University Microfilms No. 70-3363.)
Identification of the objectives for a high school course in alcohol education as perceived by school administrators, department chairmen, teachers, parents, and students in one community was sought in this study.

Morelli, Louis V. Drug education training program. Journal of the Florida Medical Association, 58(4):25-27, 1971.
The Florida Drug Education Training Program, for children from kindergarten through grade 12 is described.

Mullin, Laurence S. Alcohol education: The school's responsibility. The Journal of School Health, 38(8):518-522, 1968.
The author asserts that school alcohol abuse programs should be based on factual scientific data--not emotionalism and myth.

Munoz, Luis C., and Parada, Aida. Teaching about alcoholism in the schools. In: Popham, R. E. ed. Alcohol and Alcoholism. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1970. pp. 360-367.
A plan is proposed for alcohol education in Chile, based on the effects of excessive use of alcohol and the dissipation of myths.

Murphy, Betty. Pupils and puppets teach about health: Students concerned. Opportunity, 2(4):10-15, 1972.
The author describes puppet shows created, produced, and performed by Philadelphia high school students, for 4-6th graders, on the dangers of alcohol, drugs, and cigarette smoking.

Education (Contd.)

Needle, Richard H., and Hill, Austin E. Basic Concepts of Alcohol. River Forest, IL: Laidlaw Bros., 1972.
This guide was designed for use by high school students in making decisions about responsible use or nonuse of alcohol.

Nelson, D.O. A comparison of drinking and understanding of alcohol and alcoholism between students in selected high schools of Utah and in the Utah State Industrial School. Journal of Alcohol Education, 13(4):17-25, 1968.
Questionnaires comparing Utah high school students with state industrial school students in drinking practices and knowledge of alcohol abuse showed that the industrial school students drank more, started drinking at an earlier age, and were less informed.

O'Rourke, Thomas W. Assessment of the effectiveness of the New York State Drug Curriculum Guide with respect to drug knowledge. Journal of Drug Education, 3(1):57-66, 1973.
The effectiveness of the revised edition of this guide with respect to the cognitive domain dealing with the drug topic is evaluated.

Pearch, Janice, and Garrett, H. Dean. A comparison of drinking behavior of delinquent youth versus non-delinquent youth in the states of Idaho and Utah. The Journal of School Health, 40(3):131-136, 1970.
In this study delinquents had more alcohol-related problems than nondelinquents, and the influence of parental drinking habits on adolescent drinking behavior is noted.

Pittman, David J., and Snyder, Charles R. Society, Culture and Drinking Patterns. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press, 1962.
This study, aimed at teachers, researchers, and students involved in alcohol studies, covers anthropological, historical, and sociocultural aspects of the use of alcohol.

Plaut, Thomas F. The prevention of problem drinking. In: Alcohol Problems: A Report to the Nation by the Cooperative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1967. pp. 119-159.
It is contended that the prevention of problem drinking will require assisting the young in adapting to a predominantly drinking society through educational programs.

Pollock, Marion B. An evaluation instrument to appraise knowledge and behavior regarding use of stimulants and depressants. Research Quarterly, 39(3):662-667, 1968.
A summary report is presented on a two-part evaluation test instrument developed to appraise knowledge and behavior regarding the use of stimulants and depressants.

Porterfield, Chester. Hold drug-alcohol work-shop for driver ed teachers. Traffic Safety, 70(10):24, 29, 1970.
A special summer workshop on drugs and alcohol for high school driver education teachers was based on an idea in driver education expansion.

Preventing Alcoholism. New York, NY: Christopher D. Smithers, 1973. 46pp.
The many aspects of alcoholism prevention are reviewed and a comprehensive alcohol program is outlined for parents, teachers, and students.

Rankin, J.G., Moon, J.; and Luby, B.F. Alcohol and education; some questions discussed. Educational Magazine (Aust.), No. 6506, pp. 1-12, 1969.
The results of a survey of drinking patterns and knowledge about alcohol among 720 boys and 317 girls in a Melbourne high school are reported and discussed.

Riester, A.E., and Zucker, R.A. Adolescent social structure and drinking behavior. Personnel and Guidance Journal, 47:304-312, 1968.
Adolescent drinking customs were examined in the context of the informal social structure among high-school students in a representative community in a Middle Atlantic state.

Education (Contd.)

Roe, Betty. Don't ignore alcohol. NASPA Journal, 11(1):27-32, 1973.
A test, designed for use with students 14 years old and up, is presented as a learning technique for a unit on alcohol and its abuse.

Rosenblitt, Donald L., and Nagey, David A. The use of medical manpower in a seventh grade drug education program. Journal of Drug Education, 3(1):39-56, 1973.
The use of medical and nursing students as teachers in an ongoing drug education program for the seventh grade is described.

Rule, B.G., and Phillips, D. Responsibility versus illness models of alcoholism; Effects on attitudes toward an alcoholic. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 34:489-495, 1973.
The authors report a study which tested the impact of illness and personal responsibility explanations of problem drinking by showing four different videotapes to high school students.

Russell, R.D. Alcohol education: Problems and goals. In: Alcohol Education for Teenagers: Proceedings of a Workshop. Newport, RI: Rhode Island Division of Alcoholism, 1965. pp. 1-4.
Some of the problems in alcohol education are discussed, as are three goals of such education.

- - - - - -. The concept approach to alcohol education. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 30:158-160, 1969.
This approach developed by a teacher's workshop emphasizes maximum understanding of interrelationships and encourages active student participation.

- - - - - -. Education about alcohol in the university: Obligation and opportunity. In: Maddox, G.L., ed. The Domesticated Drug: Drinking among Collegians. New Haven, CN: College and University Press, 1970. pp. 437-456.
The responsibility of the university in the area of alcohol education is explored.

- - - - - -. What do you mean--alcohol education? Journal of School Health, 35:351-355, 1965.
Questions are raised concerning a local, rather than a comprehensive national approach to alcohol education.

Rutgers University, Center of Alcohol Studies. What Shall We Teach The Young About Drinking? New Brunswick, NJ: The University, 1970. 15pp.
A new view on drinking is urged, the ambivalent attitudes of adults toward drinking is pointed out, and suggestions as to what to teach in an alcohol education program are made.

Sareyan, A., and Wilson, P. Analysis of the use of the motion picture in alcohol education. In: Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (pp. 152-167).
Findings and recommendations are given which result from a review of educational films on alcohol produced since 1960 which considered audience, approach, substance, validity, and authority. Film evaluation steps, consultants, and recommended films are listed.

Seixas, Frank A., and Sutton, Jacqueline Y. Professional training on alcoholism. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 178, March 1971.
A series of papers from the conference, "Professional Training on Alcoholism," held by the National Council on Alcoholism (April 1970) deals chiefly with the training of medical students.

Education (Contd.)

Shimmel, Gilbert M. Content and method in controversial areas. Journal of School Health, 31(7):230-235, 1961.
The author discusses content and methods of teaching in the areas of tobacco, narcotics, and alcohol and cites comparative studies of the drinking and smoking habits of children and parents.

Smart, Reginald G. Drug use among high school students. In: Blachly, Paul H., ed. Drug Abuse Data and Debate, Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas, 1970. pp. 153-168.
A study describing the nature and extent of drug use in Toronto high schools showed that alcohol and tobacco are the most used drugs.

Southern Regional Education Board, Doing Drug Education: The Role of the School Teacher. Atlanta, GA: the Board.
The object of this report was to determine what competencies a teacher needs to be effective in the role of "drug educator" when discussing alcohol and drug issues in the classroom.

Speno, Edward J. Critical health legislation: A blueprint for action. American Journal of Public Health, 59(6):953-958, 1969.
The thrust of the health education program initiated by the New York Legislature in 1967 is discussed: teacher training, curriculum change, and adult and community information.

Stacey, Barrie, and Davis, John. Drinking behavior in childhood and adolescence: An evaluative review. British Journal of Addictions, 65(3):203-212, 1970.
An evaluative review of various aspects of teenage drinking is presented.

- - - - - -. The teenage drinker. Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, 18(4):1-8, 1973.
In discussing alcohol education problems, the authors point to increasing alcohol usage by teenagers, necessitating greater awareness and knowledge of the subject by educators.

A statement concerning the use of alcohol. Journal of School Health, 42(4):212, 1972.
An official position statement on alcohol and alcohol education is presented by the Committee on Drugs of the American School Health Association.

Stone, Alfred R. A Teacher's Guide to Caution: Driving Ahead. Austin, TX: Steck-Vaughn Company, 1972. 413pp.
A textbook which is designed to provide guidelines on students' driving skills includes a discussion of alcohol and driving.

Strachan, J. George. Young adults and drinking. In: Alcoholism: Treatable Illness. Vancouver, B. C.: Mitchell Press, 1968. pp. 99-103.
The author states that the physical, academic, social and other stresses of adolescence leave adolescents ill-prepared to cope with the potential dangers of alcohol use; therefore, better educational programs are needed for adolescents to learn about alcohol positively and without prejudice.

Statewide interest mounts for drug and sex education. Wisconsin Medical Journal, 68(5):24, 1969.
The activities of the Wisconsin State Medical Society in promoting drug education programs for students, teachers, and parents are described.

Swiecicki, A. Consumption of alcoholic drinks by pupils and students of primary, secondary, and high schools in Polish cities. British Journal of Addictions, 62:357-366, 1967.
On the basis of several past and recent investigations in Poland, a model of the forms of alcoholic-beverage consumption by teenagers is outlined, and changes in the pattern over the past 50 years are noted.

Sutherland Learning Associates, Inc. Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention Model Learning Systems. Preliminary Designs: Final Report. DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 42-73-107 (NIA). Washington, DC: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 253pp.
This final report contains format details of four specific programs, each geared to obtain maximum success in reinforcing responsible behavior, to change learner behavior, and to insure effective implementation in a variety of institutional settings.

Teenage drinkers can be taught. California Alcoholism Review, 2(2):58-63, 1967.
The program presented attempts to offer a test of the preventative approach to teenage alcoholism by permitting the young people self-examination of their drinking attitudes and practices.

Thinking About Drinking. DHEW Publication No. 72-9076. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 31pp. Available from National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information.
A pamphlet, prepared for young people as a basis for discussion of attitudes about drinking, reflects the latest findings in alcohol research. A supplemental Leader's Guide is also available for the use of discussion leaders.

To the rescue of embarrassed parents. Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey, 67(10):627, 1970.
The American Medical Association's new pamphlet, "How to Close the Parent-Child Communication Gap," lists pamphlets designed to enable parents to educate their children intelligently in such difficult or taboo subjects as venereal disease, sex, drug abuse, smoking, and alcohol. Copies of the brochure may be obtained from: AMA Circulation and Records Department, 510 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

Todd, Frances. Problems of teaching about alcohol. In: Alcohol Education for Teenagers: Proceedings of a Workshop. Newport, RI: Rhode Island Division of Alcoholism, 1965. pp. 11-14.
Reasons for teaching youth about alcohol, questions about the effectiveness of legislation designed to assist in alcohol education programs, and the role of the school in such programs are examined.

- - - - - -. Teaching About Alcohol. New York, NY: McGraw Hill, 1964.
Factual material on alcohol (i.e., psychological effects, role of the alcohol beverage industry, teenage drinking, and problem drinking) is examined.

United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Alcohol and Health. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972.
A thorough presentation of the extent and patterns of alcohol use and abuse in the United States, includes a chapter on the causation and treatment of alcoholism.

United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Secretary's Committee on Alcoholism. Alcohol Education. Proceedings of a Conference, March 1966, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 67pp.
Addresses and discussions from a conference on alcohol education are presented.

University of Utah School of Alcohol Studies and Other Drug Dependencies: Lectures and Reports. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, 1971. 151pp.
This source is a collection of reports and lectures on alcohol used by the University of Utah School of Alcohol Studies and Drug Dependencies.

Unterberger, H., and DiCicco, L. Alcohol education re-evaluated. Bulletin of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, 52:15-29, 1968.
A critical analysis of the alcohol education curriculum in public schools is presented.

Vitols, M.M. Culture patterns of drinking in Negro and white alcoholics. Diseases of the Nervous System, 29:391-394, 1968.
Interviews with students at an all Negro high school and with students at an "almost all white" high school were conducted and the results are discussed.

Waller, J.A. Why we're missing the boat in alcohol education. Traffic Safety, 69(2):24-25, 36, 1969.
Alcohol education programs may be neglecting alcohol-related accidents other than those caused by drunken driving, and these programs could be improved by emphasizing the full range of alcohol-induced injuries.

Waller, J.A.; Worden, J.K.; and Merrill, D. Education About Alcohol: Strategies for Selected Audiences. Waterbury, VT: Project CRASH (Countermeasures Related to Alcohol and Safety on the Highway) Report 1-4. May 1974. 22pp.
The authors suggest a six step development approach to educational programs, which emphasizes consideration of the audience to be reached.

Washington, R.E. Public health viewpoint: The present crisis in alcohol and drug abuse education for youth - lack of consistency. In: 6th Annual West Virginia School of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Studies, (1970.) Morgantown, WV: University of West Virginia, 1970. pp. 49-58.
The development of educational programs concerned with the prevention and control of drug and alcohol abuse among youth is discussed.

Weir, W.R. Alcohol and alcoholism education: Attitude development and change. Journal of Alcohol Education, 15(1):1-8, 1969.
Attitudes toward the use of alcohol, alcohol education, and problem drinking in the schools are discussed.

- - - - - -. Counseling youth whose parents are alcoholic: A means to an end as well as an end in itself. Journal of Alcohol Education, 16(1):13-19, 1970.
The dynamics of a voluntary counseling program for high school students with an alcohol problem in their families is described.

Wiggins, Xenia R. Alcohol and drug education through the news media. Journal of Alcohol and Drug Education, 18(3):25-30, 1973.
Suggestions for more accurate and effective use of the various news media by drug program directors are given.

Wilkinson, Rupert. The Prevention of Drinking Problems: Alcohol Control and Cultural Influences. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1970. 301pp.
Policies proposed to prevent problem drinking are placed within the perspective of political control and public policy.

Williams, Allan F.; DiCicco, L.M.; and Unterberger, Hilma. Philosophy and evaluation of an alcohol education program. Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 29(3):685-702, 1968.
An evaluation of the effectiveness of an alcohol education program in a private high school showed a significant reduction in the number of drunkenness episodes experienced in the experimental group (94 subjects) in the year following the study.

World Health Organization, Expert Committee on Mental Health. Services for the prevention and treatment of dependence on alcohol and other drugs: Education and training programs. World Health Organization Technical Report Series (Geneva). 363:35-38, 1967.
It is stated that a well-organized educational effort, aimed at prevention is essential to a comprehensive approach to the problems of dependence on alcohol and other drugs.

Wyatt, P.D. Alcohol education: An exploratory study of teacher opinions and drinking practices. Dissertation Abstracts International. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, No. 73-12905 (HC, $10.00; MF, $4.00). 229pp.

Views and opinions of high school teachers and alcohol education teachers toward alcohol education and the relationship of these views to their own drinking practices and sociodemographic variables were studied.

Zielinski, J. Educational work on alcohol questions in Poland. Alcoholism (Zagreb), 2(2):126-129, 1966.

In Poland the campaign against alcoholism centers on the education of young people. A special text on alcohol and alcoholism is being prepared for regular use among educators.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
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SUBJECT AREA BIBLIOGRAPHY ON EDUCATION AND TRAINING ABOUT ALCOHOL

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PART B: Curriculum Guides Listing

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

STATE PUBLICATIONS

The following is a representative list of state education department publications in the field of alcohol instruction. Others are in preparation and teachers should apply to their own state education departments for what is currently available. Addresses for the listed departments appear at the end of this publication.

ALABAMA

Interdisciplinary Drug Education for Alabama Schools. Bulletin No. 11. Montgomery: State of Alabama Department of Education, 1972, 36p.

A curriculum outline on drugs for grades K to 12 includes alcohol.

ALASKA

Alcohol Education in Alaska Schools. Juneau: Office of Alcoholism, Department of Health & Welfare, 1967, 84p.

Guidelines and resources are given for alcohol education at the secondary level.

Source Book on Drug Abuse. Juneau: Division of Instructional Services, Alaska Department of Education, 1971, 136p.

Alcohol is included in this compilation of drug education resource material.

ARIZONA

Resource for Learning in Health Education. Grades 1-12. Tucson: Sunnyside School District, n.d., 282p. (Available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS), P. O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD. 20014. ED 048 162. Microfiche (MF)-$0.65; Hardcopy (HC)-$9.87.

Alcohol instruction is included at all levels.

ARKANSAS

Drug Education: A Resource and Curriculum Guide, K-12. Little Rock: Department of Education, 1971, 86p.

One chapter of this guide is devoted to alcohol.

CALIFORNIA

Kent, L. M., ed. Alcohol Education and Prevention. Sacramento: Alcoholism Program, Department of Rehabilitation, 1970, 58p. (Out of print)

Proceedings of a statewide conference held in Sacramento, June 24-25, provides useful resource material.

COLORADO

Resource Guide to Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Information. Durango: San Juan Basin Health Department, 1970, 33p.

A bibliography and list of films and filmstrips are provided.

CONNECTICUT

Byler, R.; Lewis, G.; and Totman, R. Teach Us What We Want to Know. Hartford: State Board of Education, 1969, 179p. (Available from Mental Health Materials Center, 419 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. $3.00.)

Results of an extensive survey on health interests, concerns, and problems of students K-12, are given.

Teaching About Alcohol in Connecticut Schools: A Guide for Teachers and Administrators. Hartford: Alcoholism Division, State Department of Mental Health, 1970, 22p.

Guidelines for secondary school teachers are given.

DELAWARE

Health Education Curriculum Guide: A Comprehensive Program K-12. Dover: Department of Public Instruction, n.d., 325p.

Units on alcohol are included in each of five levels.

FLORIDA

Doig, K. M.; and Clark, S. G. Man's Experience with Alcohol: A Curriculum Guide and Resources Manual. Avon Park: Bureau of Alcoholic Rehabilitation, 1970, 180p.

A general guide for the secondary school teacher is presented.

Alcohol Narcotics Education: A Handbook for Teachers. Tallahassee: Department of Education, [971] 96p. (Available from Tane Press, 2814 Oak Lawn, Dallas, TX 75219. $0.85,)

Eleven Lessons in Drug Abuse Education for Use in Junior High School Science. Instructional Publication 4-8A. Miami: Dade County School Board, 1970, 102p. (Available from EDRS, P. O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 20014. ED 052 943. MF-$0.65; HC-$6.58.

GEORGIA

Building a Better You. Level One (K-6). Level Two (7-12). Atlanta: State Department of Education, 1973. $2.00.

This general health program includes alcohol.

ILLINOIS

Baldwin, B. H.; and Mathis, B. C., eds. Teaching about Beverage Alcohol. Springfield: Division of Instruction, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1970, 64p.

This guide is designed to provide authoritative information about beverage alcohol and suggestions for enhancing instruction in all schools.

IOWA

Iowa Teaching Guide on Alcohol. Des Moines: Iowa State Commission on Alcoholism, 1967, 53p.

This is a fact book and teaching guide for junior and senior high school levels.

LOUISIANA

Syllabus for Alcohol Education, Grades 7-12. Baton Rouge: Baton Rouge Area Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, n.d., 44p.

MASSACHUSETTS

Health Education Curriculum Guide, Grades 1-12. Boston: Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Department of Education, 1971, 175p. $0.80.

Instruction on alcohol is included in four broad areas of health education.

MICHIGAN

A Curriculum Guide on Alcohol Education for Teachers. Lansing: Michigan Department of Public Health, 1970, 40p. (*Michigan residents have first priority for copies)

Notes on Alcohol Education for Teachers. Lansing: Department of Education and Alcoholism Program, Department of Public Health, 1967, 36p. (*See above)

MINNESOTA

Concepts of Chemicals: Drug Education Guidelines K-12. Curriculum Bulletin 36. St. Paul: Department of Education, 1972.

Alcohol is among the concepts considered.

MISSISSIPPI

Alcohol Education Guide for Classroom Teachers. Jackson: Division of Instruction, State Department of Education, 1968, 160p.

This guide is designed for secondary classroom teachers.

Suggested Resource Unit Outlines in Alcohol Education, Grades 7-12. Jackson: Division of Alcohol and Narcotics Education, State Department of Education, n.d.,

A comprehensive community-oriented alcohol education program is presented.

MONTANA

Tobacco, Drug and Alcohol Units. Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Grades. Great Falls: Great Falls Public Schools, 1971. (Available from EDRS, P. O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 20014.

6th grade, 256p. ED 052 975 MF-$0.65; HC-$9.87
7th grade, 323p. ED 052 976 MF-$0.65; HC-$13.16
8th grade, 356p. ED 052 977 MF-$0.65; HC-$13.1[illegible]
9th grade, 388p. ED 052 978 MF-$0.65; HC-$13.16

NEBRASKA
Guidelines for Comprehensive Health Education. Lincoln: Division of Instruction, Department of Education, 1972.
A conceptual approach, K-12, includes the study of alcohol.

NEW JERSEY
Burcat, William. Alcohol Education in Schools. Office of Health, Safety and Physical Education Newsletter, V.1, no. 2, October 1969.
Background information for informal discussions about alcohol is presented.

NEW MEXICO
A Topic Outline and Resource Unit for Teachers about Alcohol and Alcoholism. Albuquerque, New Mexico Commission on Alcoholism, n.d., 66p.

NEW YORK*
Strand II: Sociological Health Problems. Prototype Curriculum Materials for the Elementary and Secondary Grades. Albany: State Education Department, 1968, 278p. (Available from EDRS, P. O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 20014. ED 043 064. MF-$0.65; HC-$9.87.

Teaching Unit on Alcohol, Grades 4,5,6. Horseheads: Horseheads Central School District, 1970, 14p. (Available from EDRS, P. O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 20014 ED 048 012. MF-$0.65; HC-$3.29.

NORTH CAROLINA
Suggestions and Requirements for Alcohol Education, North Carolina Public Schools. Raleigh: Health and Physical Education, State Department of Public Instruction, 1969, 9p.

NORTH DAKOTA
Larsen, B.; and Larsen, L. N. Alcohol in our Society. Bismark: Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, State Department of Health, 1972, 55p. $0.50.

*Individualized, computer-generated resource guides are available upon request by New York State teachers from the State Department of Education in Albany.

OKLAHOMA
Narcotic and Drug Curriculum Guide: An Approach to Drug Education, K-6. Norman: State Department of Education, 1973, 124p.
A section on alcohol is included.

OREGON
Alcohol Education in Oregon Schools: A Topic Outline and Resource Unit for Teachers. Portland: Alcohol and Drug Section, Mental Health Division, 1968, 107p.
This publication is constructed for the teacher to use in a variety of teaching situations.

PENNSYLVANIA
Conceptual Guidelines for School Health Programs in Pennsylvania. A Program Continuum for Total School Health. Harrisburg: Department of Education, 1970, 203p.
Alcohol is one of the health instruction areas included in a total health instruction program.

TEXAS
Elementary School Health Education Curriculum Guide, Bulletin 715. Secondary School Health Education Curriculum Guide, Bulletin 691. Austin: Texas Education Agency, 1971. (Available from Aus-Tex Duplicators, Inc., 118 Neches Street, Austin, TX 78701. Bulletin 715-$2.50; Bulletin 691-$5.00)
Both guides have sections on alcohol.

UTAH
Alcohol and Tobacco, Junior High School. Alcohol and Health, Senior High School. Salt Lake City: Division of General Education, State Board of Education, (1971).

VIRGINIA
Health Education: Grades K-7. Health Education: Grades 7-12. Richmond: Health and Physical Education, 1971. (Available from Director of Public Information and Publications, State Department of Education, P. O. Box 6-Q, Richmond, VA 23216. K-7-$0.75; 7-12-$1.75. Free to Virginia public school personnel.)
These teachers' guides include discussions of alcohol.

WASHINGTON

Two-Week Unit on Beverage Alcohol for Use in Junior High School: Seminar on Alcohol Problems, Fall 1970. Olympia: Department of Social Health Services, 1970.

A 10-day program was designed to expose students to a wide range of attitudes and knowledge in the area of alcohol.

Elementary Health Education Guide. Secondary Health Education Guide. Olympia: State Office of Public Instruction, 1966.

New curriculum guides are being planned.

WISCONSIN

Suggestions for Developing Health Education Programs in Wisconsin Schools. Madison: Department of Public Instruction, 1973, 88p.

The consideration of alcohol is included.

BOOKS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES

Ayars, Albert L.; and Milram, Gail G. The Teenager and Alcohol. New York: Richards Rosen, 1970. 96p. $4.00.
This book is intended to provide information pertinent to the problems and decisions about alcohol faced by young people.

Block, Marvin A. Alcohol and Alcoholism: Drinking and Dependence. Belmont, Calif.: Wadsworth, 1970. 68p.
To diminish the risk of alcohol abuse, the book seeks to ensure that the character of alcohol and its potential for causing harm be thoroughly understood.

Boyce, George A. Alcohol and American Indian Students. (Available from EDRS, P.O. Drawer O, Bethesda, MD 20014.
This publication was prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to acquaint Indian students with social concepts of alcohol outside of their own cultural experience.

Cain, Arthur H. Young People and Drinking: The Use and Abuse of Beverage Alcohol. New York: John Day, 1963. 96p. $4.75.
A factual approach, written for young people, grade 7 and up.

"Concept #9: Use of Substances that Modify Mood and Behavior Arises from a Variety of Motivations." St. Paul: 3M Company, 1968. (Available from 3M Company, 3M Center, Box 31000, St. Paul, MN 55101. $0.35 per set of 20 visuals. Concept #9 contains 19 sets.)
One of 10 concept areas in a comprehensive health education program K-12 includes alcohol.

Bozeman, Estelle. Lessons About Alcohol: A Guide for Elementary Teachers. Evanston IL: School and College Service, 1970, 64p.
The object of this book is "to teach the need for total abstinence."

DiCicco, Lena M. Teaching teenagers about alcohol. Profiles, 11(1):16-19, 1967. (Reprinted by the Washingtonian Hospital, 41 Morton Street, Boston, MA)
The rationale for the alcoholism education program in Massachusetts is given.

Drug Education Program: K to 6. Drug Education Program: Junior High. Cambridge, MA: Creative Learning Group. 1971. (Available from Creative Learning Groups, 5 Boylston Street, Cambridge, MA 02138. K to 6--teacher's manual and 6 student books, $11.15. Junior High--teacher's manual and 10 student books, $17.95.

Drugs, Alcohol, Tobacco and Human Behavior. Student Book, Junior High. Cleveland, OH: Educational Research Council of America, 1971, 133p. (Available from ERCA, 614 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44113; $1.00.)

Drugs, Alcohol, Tobacco and Human Behavior. Teacher's Manual, Junior High. Cleveland, OH: Educational Research Council of America, 1971, 232p. (Available from ERCA, 614 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44113; $2.00.)

Finn, Peter;and Platt, Judith. Alcohol and Alcohol Safety: A Curriculum Manual for Elementary Level. Vol. I. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972, 314p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. GPO order no.: TD8.8:Al 1/4/V.I. $3.50.)

------. Vol. II. A Teacher's Activities Guide. 303p. (GPO order no: TD8.8:Al 1/4/V.II. $5.25)

------. Alcohol and Alcohol Safety: A Curriculum Manual for Junior High Level. Vol. I. 307p. (GPO order no: TD8.8:Al 1/5/V.1 $3.75)

------. Vol. II. A Teacher's Activities Guide. 618p. (GPO order no: TD8.8:Al 1/5/V.II. $8.00)

------. Alcohol and Alcohol Safety: A Curriculum Manual for Senior High Level. Vol.I. 333p. (GPO order no: TD8.8:Al 1/6/V.I. $3.75)

------. Vol. II. A Teacher's Activity Guide. 723p. (GPO order no: TD8.8:Al 1/6/V.II. $8.75)

Globetti, Gerald. Should they be taught to drink? Kentucky School Journal, October 1971. 2p. Reprinted by Kentucky Department of Mental Health, Office of Alcoholism, P.O. Box 678 Frankfort, KY 40601.
The author advocates the "moderate use" approach to alcohol education. Abstinence teaching is considered ineffective.

Greenberg, Harvey R. What You Must Know About Drugs. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Scholastic Book Services, 1971. 184p. $1.25.
Written for teenagers, this book has a chapter on alcohol.

Guide to Films (16mm) about the Use of Dangerous Drugs, Narcotics, Alcohol and Tobacco. Alexandria, VA: Serina Press, 1971, 61p.
About 230 films and 60 filmstrips dealing with drugs, narcotics, alcohol, and tobacco are synopsized.

Haag, Jessie H. Focusing on Health. Teacher's Edition. Austin, Texas: Steck-Vaughn, 1973. 534p.
Designed to serve as the basis for health education at the high school level, this text includes a section on alcohol.

Hames, Lee N. How to teach the facts about drinking and driving. Traffic Safety, November 1970, 4p. Reprinted by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60611.

Human Persons and the Use of Psychoactive Agents--Drug Education. Student Book and Teacher's Manual, Senior High. Cleveland, OH: Educational Research Council of America, [1971]. (Available from ERCA, 614 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44113. Teachers Manual--$2.50; Student book--$0.95.)

Lyles, John S. Youth and Alcoholic Beverages. Richmond, VA: John Knox, 1967. $.75.
This book is an abstinence-oriented text written for high school students.

Marty Mann Answers your Questions about Drinking and Alcoholism. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970. 112p. $3.95.
Facts are presented in question and answer form.

Marty Mann's new Primer on Alcoholism. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1958. Reprinted 1972. 238p. $3.95.
Realistic information about alcoholism as a disease is provided by the founder of the National Council on Alcoholism.

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